

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Nassau Street.
SOLDIER SMITH—Last Evening.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel—SERIOUS FAULT—HYPOCRISY.

IRVING HALL, Irving place—BLIND TOM'S GRAND PIANO CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 536 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel—TROPICAL SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TIONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE BOND BOBBY.

GEORGE CHRISTIE'S Old School of MINSTRELS, BROADWAY, 4th Ave. at 5th Ave. Street—HARDY AND HIS.

BRANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broadway—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—TAMING AN ELEPHANT.

HOPE CHAPPEL, 72 Broadway—ALBERT RUSSELL, THEOPHILUS AND THEOLOGICAL.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway—TROPICAL MINSTRELS—DANCES, SONGS, &c.—TAMING AN ELEPHANT.

GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 235 Bowery—IRISH NATIONAL FAIR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 26, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Paper.	Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.	For 1865.
Herald	\$577,455	\$609,103
Tribune	269,029	301,541
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	125,056	177,594
Journal of Commerce	169,095	175,645
Transcript	62,644	104,481
State Zeitung	67,350	126,580
Sun	94,728	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60,722	77,550
Daily News	48,063	77,043
Evening Express	82,590	68,742
New Yorker Democrat	21,052	29,774
Totals	\$1,878,207	\$2,489,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

The above table also shows that the advertising patronage of the Herald is more than double that of the Times and Tribune and nearly equal to the combined receipts of all the other papers in New York.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

The bill to amend the Internal Revenue law was reported to the House of Representatives yesterday. It provides for a general reduction of taxes on certain articles, and entirely exempts others. The income tax is changed to five per cent on excess of one thousand dollars, instead of six hundred as heretofore. The new bill also proposes to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau, and, if passed, will go into effect next July.

The greater portion of yesterday's session was occupied by the Senate over the case of Colorado. Several minor matters received attention, and then the discussion was resumed of the motion to reconsider the former vote whereby the bill for the admission of that Territory as a State was defeated. Mr. Doolittle took the floor and spoke at considerable length, taking occasion to digress from the main question and to explain his course in regard to negro suffrage, and gave a history of Wisconsin politics. He was replied to by his colleague, Mr. Howe, and the Senate was for some time entertained by a recital of the proceedings of the republican party in that State. After remarks by several other Senators on the direct question, the yeas and nays were called, and the motion to reconsider the former vote was carried. A vote was then taken on the bill to admit Colorado as a State, and it was passed by nineteen in the affirmative to thirteen in the negative, seventeen Senators being absent or paired. Without transacting other business the Senate adjourned.

In the House personal explanations, attendant on the debate between Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine of the day before, which were not conducive to better feelings on either side, were offered profusely. The Pacific Railroad bill was the occasion of some discussion, but was finally reported, and notice given that the previous question would be called to day.

EUROPE.

The assembly City of Boston, from Queenstown April 12, reached this port yesterday. Her news is one day later.

The German question is still more critical. Prussia refused to disarm in very decided terms. Napoleon was marching reinforcements of cavalry to the French frontier near the Rhine. Italy was making a war muster. King Victor Emmanuel was in Florence. It was rumored in that city that the liberation of Venice might be negotiated with Austria in exchange for the aid of Italy against Prussia.

A brisk recruitment for Maximilian's army in Mexico was going on in Austria.

Fanaticism was scarcely mentioned in Ireland.

Cornals closed in London April 12 at 86½ a 86½ for money.

The Liverpool cotton market experienced a decline of one half of a penny on the 12th of April, and closed dull with a panic. Breadstuffs were firm and in active demand. Provisions dull.

MEXICO.

Our correspondence from Havana on the 20th inst. gives further interesting news from Mexico.

General Almonte had arrived at Havana on the 19th on his mission to France. Over four hundred French troops were returning on the same vessel.

On the 18th and 19th a lively fight was going on between Cortina's forces and the French attack, the result of which was not ascertained when the steamer sailed. Later advice by way of San Francisco represents that the French commander publishes an official account stating that his loss was inferior to that of the republicans, but confessing that he retreated to Mazatlan.

The shooting of prisoners was still carried on.

Company is the order of the day in the city of Mexico.

General Galtier, who was one of the first to proclaim allegiance to the empire, although he had at the time a large command in Juarez's army, had been arrested by the French authorities in that city. Several other arrests had been made, and sudden disappearances were very common.

Madame, according to our despatches from New Orleans, had declared for the empire.

Official dispatches to Senator Romero, the Minister at Washington, of date this morn., state that the cities of Chihuahua and Hidalgo had been captured by the liberals on the 25th ult. The whole of the State of Chihuahua was thus restored to the liberals, and the way was opened for the liberal army to march on the capital city.

In the correspondence relative to Mexico furnished the Senate by the President in his message of March 20, 1866, is Senator Romero's communication to Mr. Seward dated April 7, 1865, in which he gives as examples of the French intervention in Mexico a decree issued by the French General Catagnier in which a court martial is established at Mazatlan, to which discretion is given to punish any republican prisoner they may choose to send to a certain place from such sentence being at

lowest. Another decree from the same officer is presented appointing certain Mexican citizens to political and civil offices under the threat that if they do not accept such office they shall suffer certain penalties of imprisonment.

THE CITY.

In accordance with the request of the Board of Health the Governor has issued his proclamation, published in full in this morning's Herald, granting extraordinary powers to the Board until October next.

There are as yet no signs of the abatement of the cholera on board the hospital ship Falcon. Twelve additional deaths occurred on Tuesday last, and Dr. Bassell, the Deputy Health Officer in charge, telegraphed that he had been confined to his room for twenty hours from diarrhea.

The nitro-glycerine case was continued yesterday before Commissioner Betts, in the United States Commissioners' Court. Two witnesses were examined to show the properties, chemical composition and other qualities of nitro-glycerine, and their evidence was quite interesting.

The investigation in the case of the Madison avenue bond robbery was resumed yesterday before Justice Dowling, and developed some interesting facts relative to the manner in which receivers of stolen property do business.

Another bond robbery was committed in this city yesterday to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars. Payment of the bonds has been stopped. A reward of a thousand dollars is offered for the return of the property.

The examination in the case of Patrick Burns, charged with frauds on the Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, was begun before Collector Wood yesterday. Evidence to the effect that Burns, at different times, had been removed from his distillery on Hudson avenue, without the brand of the inspector on them, was given and the case continued.

Another meeting of rentpayers was held last night in Houston street, and an association was formed to resist extortion by landlords and house agents.

Auction sales of Scranton coal yesterday which were made in this city show a rise since April 4, varying according to quality, of from ten cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents on the ton.

The North American Lloyd steamer Baltic, A. G. Jones, commander, will leave to-day from pier No. 46 North river for Bremen, with the United States mail, full cargo, and a large number of passengers for London, Southampton and Havre. The first class iron screw steamer Mississippi, Captain Sumner, has been chartered by the company to succeed the Baltic on the 10th of May; the cabin of the Mississippi have been newly and splendidly fitted up, and her engines are very powerful.

The stock market was very firm yesterday, including government securities. Gold advanced and closed at 127½ a 128.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Andrew Johnson Club of Kings county, was held last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meeting was a success, so far as numbers were concerned, as that large edifice was filled from parquet to amphitheatre. The meeting was for the purpose of giving substantial testimony in favor of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. Among the speakers were Major General Rousseau of Kentucky; John Van Buren, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, and Postmaster Cleveland, of Connecticut. A letter from General Dix was read endorsing the objects of the meeting, and expressing his regrets that prior engagements prevented his attendance. It was half past eleven o'clock before the meeting adjourned.

It was confidently anticipated in Washington yesterday that Mr. Seward would to-day be confirmed by the Senate as Collector of the port of New York.

Our Cuban despatches to the 21st state that the two Spanish men-of-war, which lately arrived at Havana, had again put to sea, their destination unknown. Gen. Dulce had received peremptory orders to have the Africans who had been seized by private individuals as slaves delivered up and removed to Fernando Po. A series of broils of a national character, between the Cuban and Spaniards, had taken place in the cafes and opera houses, which assumed a serious character; but the arrest of several Cubans put an end to it.

From Porto Rico dates to the 15th inst. state that an earthquake was felt on the 9th. In Martinique six Zeonaves, who had mutinied, were shot, and thirty-three were condemned to long imprisonment. The cholera is disappearing from Guadeloupe.

The French who fired at the English guard is no longer claimed by the Canadian authorities, as the shot was fired from the American side. The trials at Cornwall are still carried on privately. The prisoners were remanded for eight days to await further evidence on two parts of the Crown Counsel.

The submarine telegraphic cable connecting Vancouver's Island, in the Pacific, with the mainland, was completed on Tuesday last, and found to work successfully. The event was celebrated with much enthusiasm in the island, and in Oregon and British America.

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Several disasters have occurred on the lakes in consequence of the late gale. Five schooners went ashore and another lost her cargo in Lake Ontario, and a barkentine and schooner were cast ashore on Lake Erie.

Islam Henderson, who is alleged to have been implicated in the Nashville government frauds, was arrested yesterday in Louisville by the military authorities, who refused to release him on a writ of habeas corpus.

Political Reform in England.—Mr. Gladstone's Reference to America.

England is now discussing the grand question whether or no the people shall be admitted to a larger enjoyment of political power—

whether they shall have a fuller voice in the national councils and be recognized as one of the elements of the national life in any other way than as the patient drudges—the bidders of wood and drawers of water for the privileged class. It is a discussion as to the safety of continuing the present system. As now constituted, England is so purely aristocratic that the very existence of millions of her people is ignored whenever a new Parliament is chosen, those millions of white English being of less political consequence in the country than the negro slaves were in our Southern States. How much longer can this be tolerated in an intelligent age? That is the question. The government, being national and not too blind to profit by the histories of other governments in the same position, is disposed to concede gracefully now what otherwise will be forced by and by, and therefore offers a plan for the extension of the suffrage.

In sustaining this government proposal to bring England nearer to the level of popular government, to modify the aristocracy, Mr. Gladstone said: "We have arrived at a critical point in the history of the nation." This is true; England has reached that point in her history where there must be a change in the character of her government—Parliamentary and peaceful, or violent and bloody. The settlement of 1688 and the funding system have had the same effects as the feudal system, and have finally put England exactly in the situation that France was in just before the revolution. All the real property of the nation is concentrated in a few hands, and the people exist practically as the slaves of the few. All other distinctions between parts of the population are lost in the one great distinction of rich and poor. In France these evils were perceived, but no intelligent attempt to provide a remedy was made. Every act of the government made matters worse, until the people were no longer endurable, and thus was forced the great natural remedy of a volcanic destruction of the whole social fabric, the nation taking thence an entirely new departure. The attempt in England now is to provide against such an event by a concession of political privileges

that it is expected will sufficiently modify the evils to prevent trouble. Such proposed modifications have become chronic. Frequently made, they have been rejected for various reasons; but now the government goes further than ever before, and in this we see the result of the great trial of popular institutions on this side of the Atlantic. Such is the ferment in the English mind on this subject, such is the demand that the people shall be admitted to a direct influence on the government, that it would be deemed utterly puerile to offer to the country now measures that in former years were deemed a very satisfactory staple for bills of electoral reform; and so evident is the influence of our struggle that the Chancellor of the Exchequer holds up our war as "the grandest example of history that the institutions of a country may safely be trusted to the wisdom, energy and patriotism of its people. Against the upholders of the old system and opponents of the new he quotes their own declarations of a dozen years ago that popular institutions were a failure in the United States, and then asks them if our conduct of the greatest war of modern times has proved that failure. Thus the people of England, assisted by the comparison of Mr. Gladstone, will see that we have been fighting their battle, and the struggle on our side against the same elements that they have to contend with; and the more they see and feel that our battle was their battle, the more they will draw encouragement from our triumph, and the further they will carry their requirements, until the change of system shall be absolute, radical, complete.

But it is a far cry to Lochiel, and it is doubtful if the present bill will even commence the change. This bill, in all probability, will not pass the House of Lords, and that will mark distinctly the issue between the people on one hand and the aristocracy on the other. That will make the struggle on this question more positive, and will fix it as the topic that is to divide England for many years, with all privilege, wealth, exclusiveness and bigotry on one side, and all liberality, progress, intelligence and the spirit of the age on the other. The world cannot go backwards, and the victory cannot be with the system of the past, the system that every day becomes more impossible in the present. But the strength of that system in England may defer the victory for many a day. So much the worse for England, for the longer the remedy is deferred the more desperate it must be when it comes.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, formed under an act of the Legislature, held its first regular meeting on Tuesday, which was attended by some of the leading merchants of the city. These gentlemen are invested with powers almost as unlimited as the Board of Health, and their duties lie a good deal in the same direction. It is not alone the "poor dumb mouths" of the animal creation which are entrusted to their care. It is within their province also to protect the public from many abuses; for instance, they can prevent overcrowding of cars and omnibuses, which is the greatest cruelty that can be perpetrated upon the unfortunate horses; a species of cruelty in which human animals share. They can remove the abominable pavement which has been a disgrace to the city for the last ten years and has been the cause of more torture to these wretched animals than anything else. They can regulate the hack system upon the same grounds, the horses being wholly inadequate to the labor imposed upon them by their avaricious masters.

They can ameliorate many evils by causing the slaughter houses to be removed from the city. Let these hotbeds of disease, for example, be transplanted to the Jersey flats, which are of no use for any other purpose. Then the dangerous nuisance of driving herds of cattle through the principal thoroughfares, to the impediment of travel and the terror of women and children, should be done away with. The shocking and painful exhibition of carloads of calves and sheep in all stages of agony and strangulation so common in the streets, should be stopped, and the sale of meat unfit for human food should be prevented.

In these and many other ways the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals can do infinite service to the public as well as to the poor beasts whose especial guardians and protectors they have been created by law; and we hope they will comprehend the full measure of their duties in this respect.

PERSONALITIES IN CONGRESS.—We are sorry to see representatives from New York engaging in the disgraceful business of personalities in Congress. This kind of brigandage ought to be banished from the Capitol, or left to the fire-eaters and the border ruffians. When Congressmen declare that they are "entirely responsible, not only here, but elsewhere" for what they say, and that they are "responsible everywhere," and that they will "answer not only here, but elsewhere, anywhere that it may be agreeable to have the answer," and that "the question of veracity could be settled somewhere else," and that their "veracity is not to be called in question with impunity," they simply render themselves ridiculous. The constitution expressly provides that "for any speech or debate in either house" the Congressmen "shall not be questioned in any other place," and consequently the members are perfectly aware that they can boast and swagger with entire safety. This verbal courage is excessively cheap and has often made our Congress a laughing stock. The Congressmen are not responsible to each other, but they are responsible to their constituents, and we hope that those who bluster and threaten in this manner, instead of attending to their legitimate duties, may be held to a rigid accountability by the people whom they misrepresent. If a couple of these Congressional bullies would only muster up courage enough to exchange challenges and annihilate each other, like the Kilkenny cats, it would be better for Congress and for the country.

IMPORTANT BUT COSTLY ENTERPRISES.—We see announcements that one morning and two evening daily journals are to be established in this city, with a capital of one or two millions, and that a new express company is to be started, with a capital of fifteen millions; the latter as an opposition to the celebrated Adams Express Company. It is stated that all the stock for these enterprises has been subscribed, and that they are bound to be carried out. The stockholders, we are of opinion, will find both ventures a costly piece of business; but we have no objection to their trying their hands. All enterprises that cause money to

circulate are a benefit to any community; and whether it be a mammoth express company or a mammoth newspaper company, the public at large are not likely to lose anything by their going into operation. Capitalists think that because the Adams Express Company is making an enormous amount of money and that newspaper publishing is profitable, because they see the success of a paper like the Herald, they are desirable sources of investment. Let them try it. So far as newspapers are concerned, all we have to say is that we are ready. But we predict that if any more dailies are established in this city some of them will be killed off, and we shall take care it will not be the Herald.

The Mountain in Labor—Congress and Its Expected Banishing of Reconstruction.

For some days past rumors have thickened of a forthcoming report from the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, embodying a magnificent plan for the restoration of the late rebel States to full communion in the government. What this plan is to be is probably given in the Washington editorial letter on the subject to the Chicago Tribune, which, for the information of all parties and sections, we publish to-day. We attach some importance to it from the intrinsic evidence of the letter that its writer is in the confidence of the Western radicals, and that they are a power in Congress.

The writer in question says that among the radicals "the two favorite schemes of reconstruction are known as Stewart's plan and Owen's plan"—the former embracing the constitutional amendment compromise of universal suffrage for universal amnesty; and the latter proposing the constitutional, civil and political equality of all races and colors, and suffrage to the negroes after the year 1876, the black race meantime only to be counted for representation in Congress to the extent to which they are or may be by the several States admitted to the right of suffrage. From our Washington correspondence of yesterday, however, it appears that a third project has been brought upon the carpet—that of the famous General Ben Butler—a very precise and lawyer-like plan, the starting point of which is a reconstruction of the Cabinet, which is not a bad idea.

Now, Congress has been in session since the first Monday in December last, and though we have had in the two houses a thousand windy speeches and a hundred constitutional amendments more or less proposed, the only measure established by Congress, in the way of reconstruction, is the Civil Rights bill. This, says the ultra-radical of the Chicago Tribune, lays "the foundations deep and strong for the scheme of reconstruction. All men are now equal before the law in their civil rights. It only remains for Congress to secure all their political rights. And the people must not become impatient." And then we are told that "the Johnson policy has no supporters in Congress except the few copperheads and a little contemptible squad of bought-up apostates from the republican party, who are held in equal scorn and contempt by all honest men of whatever party."

We all know, however, that the Johnson policy has been working admirably; that it has resulted in making the abolition and prohibition of slavery a part and parcel of the supreme law of the land; that under this policy the late rebel States have been quietly reorganized on the basis of loyalty and submission to the sovereign authority of the United States, and that the public sentiment of the North is becoming stronger and stronger from day to day in favor of the restoration to Congress of the rebel States.

Thad Stevens and his committee appear to have exhausted their strength in vain. Sumner has failed to meet the requirements of the case. All the great guns of the radical camp, with all their firing, have fallen short of the mark. So we find them first resorting to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, a new man from a new country, supposed to be full of new ideas. Senator Stewart accordingly brings in a plan; but on inspection he thinks he can do still better, and then he brings in another plan, and very likely after another consultation or two with Governor Foote, late of the rebel Congress, he will be able to bring in something that will surprise even McDougall, of California.

But while the venerable Thad Stevens is ruminating on Stewart's plan in walks a member of the committee with Owen's plan. And who is this Owen? It is that extraordinary genius, Robert Dale Owen, who came over to this country some thirty years ago as the trumpet of Fanny Wright and her infidel, radical and agnostic doctrines. It is the same Owen who not turned up in Indiana as a shining light in the democracy, figuring next as such in Congress for several terms. Next we find him transferred by poor Pierce as our Minister to Naples, and there, under the smoke of Vesuvius, he begins to see ghosts and talks with them and believes in them, and becomes an exponent of spiritualism, to the astonishment alike of the infidel, the Christian, the Bourbon-democracy, poor Pierce and the Pope.

Thus, it will be observed, Mr. Owen is not the incarnation of one great change, but of several transition epochs. Always a philanthropist he entered into the late war a spiritualist, and has come out a radical with all the modern improvements and more too. Such a man at such a time is hailed as a godsend by "Old Dad." Owen, therefore, brings in his plan of reconstruction, and from present appearances Stewart, of Nevada, will have to stand aside. On our judgment, all things considered, General Ben Butler's plan of reconstruction, in one essential, at least, is the very thing—we refer to his proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet. Give us this, and next a reconstruction of Congress, and we shall soon finish the work. Louisville the mountain is in labor, and from Stewart Owen or Butler we are ready for anything, from a fier dragon to a mule or a mouse.

PROVOST MARSHAL FRY.—We notice that an amendment has been inserted in the Army bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal General. This is a good move, and we trust that Fry's arithmetic and system of mathematics will be forever banished from this country. It gave us an inestimable amount of trouble during the war; it played recruiting, and came very near provoking insurrection to the country on several occasions. We trust that this is about the last of this mathematical nuisance.

The Fenians in Trouble—What are They Going to Do?

There is a great deal of bubble, bubble, toil and trouble just at present among the ferocious Fenians. They are getting into an exceedingly tight place. People who have subscribed liberally for the liberation of Ireland are beginning to want their money back. Ten millions of dollars have been collected by the O'Reoberts and O'Mahony factions; but there is nothing to show for it. Everything has been promised, but nothing has been done. We have had no Fenian expeditions, no Fenian privateers, no Fenian invasion of Canada. There has been plenty of talking, but no fighting. The few dozen Fenians sent to the Canada border are hardly enough to provoke a sneer. The exploit of capturing a revenue flag on an island where there was nobody to defend it sheds no glory upon the Fenian arms. The firing of a pistol at a Canadian sentinel was more cowardly than courageous. From the very commencement of the excitement the Fenians have been as peaceable as lambs or calves or donkeys. They quarrelled among themselves; but even then there was not a head broken nor an eye blackened. They seem more fond of exchanging hard words than hard blows; but this does not satisfy the subscribers to their funds. To say that we are surprised at all this does not adequately express our feelings. The Fenians are mostly Irishmen, and Irishmen are nothing if not combative, and yet there have been no scrimmages. This must be the fault of the leaders; for the great body of the Fenians appear to be sturdy, earnest, determined fellows, ready for anything or anybody. To the leaders, therefore, we address this warning. If they do not carry out their projects within a very few days Secretary Seward will be after them with a sharp stick. He has just settled the Mexican question, and now he is prepared to grapple with the Fenian question. He is just recovering from an annoying illness; his temper is now none of the best, and we pity the Fenian leaders if they chance to fall into his hands.

In this dilemma, with the Scylla of Secretary Seward on the one side and the Charybdis of popular disappointment and indignation on the other, what are the Fenian leaders going to do? Three courses of conduct are open to them. Having plenty of money, plenty of arms and plenty of men, they can strike a bold blow some time this week and so get ahead of the Secretary of State. Perhaps they may capture Canada; perhaps they can pick up a loose island or two, like Bermuda or Newfoundland; but at any rate they can do something if they have the inclination, which many sensible people exceedingly doubt. Whether the capture of Canada or of any other place will assist Ireland in any way is another question. The Fenian leaders have declared that it will, and we hold them to their word. To go and fight somebody; to win a victory or get nobly whipped; to fulfill their promises or die game—that is one course which the Fenian leaders may pursue. If they do not like this programme and have a not unnatural objection to becoming martyrs, there is another plan which may be more to their taste. During the last Irish rebellion, in 1848, a considerable sum of money, amounting perhaps to two hundred thousand dollars, was collected. When the affair had reached its limits, about twenty thousand dollars was devoted to the getting up of a sort of sham raid upon Canada, and the balance, safely invested in railroad and other stocks, has supported some of the agitators in peace and plenty ever since. This game can hardly be played so well with such an immense sum as ten millions; but still it might be tried. Information as to the details could probably be obtained of Mr. Horace Greeley, one of the trustees of the Silvermaster fund. The rumor raised by some of the Fenians at Eastport suggests that the leaders have already adopted this mode of fizzling out; but still the operation is a very delicate one, and is calculated to arouse very bitter feelings among people who will think themselves swindled. Before deciding upon it, therefore, we advise the Fenian leaders to consult with Mr. Greeley, who has passed through one such crisis and can give them many useful hints.

The third course is not so very dissimilar to the second. When Kosuth was here he made great speeches, thought that he knew more than Washington, declared that Louis Napoleon would not remain in power more than a month, and so managed to scrape together a great deal of money. Then he purchased a lot of saddles and bridles for mythical horses, and quietly departed for parts unknown under the strange cognomen of John Smith. Fortunately there are cognomens of this description for all the Fenian leaders. O'Mahony may be John Smith, O'Reoberts may be John Jones, B. Doran Kilian may disguise himself as John Brown, and there are Robinson and other such names to spare. Here, then, are the three horns of the Fenian dilemma: the leaders may fight, or they may fund the money, or they may run away with it. We do not advise them what to do, but we warn them to do something forthwith, or Secretary Seward will arrest every one of them and confiscate the ten millions to settle the Alabama damages or to loan to Juarez. In his present humor he will stand no trifling. He who has triumphed over Napoleon and Maximilian will not be defied by O'Mahony and O'Reoberts.

EUROPEAN OPINIONS OF THE EVENTS IN THIS COUNTRY.—The article which we published yesterday from the London Times, as well as various others from the press of Europe which have appeared in our columns from time to time, show the high opinion entertained by the ruling Powers, the press and the people throughout Europe of the ability and statesmanship of Andrew Johnson. Although most of the Powers of Europe and a majority of the press, prompted by selfish interests spoke lightly and sneered at us during the progress of our late civil war, yet now that we have proved ourselves a great Power, they begin to treat our affairs with more candor and with greater fairness. Taking an impartial view of the events now transpiring at our national capital, they are able to clearly discern the result that must follow the success of the radical schemes. The English people, with considerable experience of late with the negroes in Jamaica, realize the importance to this country of such a man as Mr. Johnson at the helm to hold in check the fanaticism which is trying to bring about a revolution of the same scenes here as clearly the dangers which a disunion from the extreme negrophobia men

ures of the radicals, what must our own people think who see these dangers so close at their doors? It is not alone in Europe that these dangers are seen and felt, and it will be found, when our people once get the opportunity to meet the question on a fair and square issue at the ballot box, that they will record an endorsement of President Johnson which will astonish the whole world, and administer a blow to the radical disorganizers from which they can never recover.

War Upon the Executive Powers of the President by a Radical Congress.

When the Post Office bill was called up on Monday in the Senate, Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, proposed an amendment to limit the appointing power of the President. Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment to this, which was somewhat differently worded, but with the same object and nearly in the same terms. No action was taken upon these, as the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned. This last of the many sweeping radical changes proposed in the government by the present revolutionary Congress provides that no salary or compensation shall be received by any one appointed to an office where the appointment requires the confirmation of the Senate until that body confirms the appointment, except in the case of filling a vacancy occurring after the Senate may have adjourned. The proposition is not confined to appointments in the Post Office Department, though submitted as an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, but extends to all those in every department of the government which require to be confirmed by the Senate. That is to say, it extends to the whole patronage or appointing power of the President, except to the smaller offices, such as clerkships, to which appointments are not made by the President, but by the heads of departments. We should not be surprised if this proposed sweeping change in the principles and practice of the government should be carried through Congress; for anything that body may do will not surprise us.

What, in effect, will this change amount to, and what is the object of it? It amounts to this, that the whole patronage of the government would be in the hands of the Senate and that Senators intend to use this power to force the President into their measures. We believe the law which was passed by this same revolutionary party creating the office of Comptroller of the Currency takes away the power of removal by the Executive from that office. That was a step of Congressional usurpation over the time-honored and constitutional prerogative of the President. The present proposition is a tremendous stride in the same direction. We may expect to see next a movement to take the whole power of appointment and removal from the President and assumption of it by Congress. The statesmen of this country, as well as those of other countries, thought we had a well balanced system of government. But the visionary politicians and radical disorganizers of our day presume to think otherwise, or dare to break up this beautiful and successful system for partisan purposes. What do these men want? Do they want to prevent the President from removing Cabinet officers or other officials who may be obnoxious to him, and who obstruct the policy of his administration? The manner in which the term "vacancy" is used in the amendments referred to looks very much as if it were intended to prevent him making removals. But if not, what would be the use of removing officers if those appointed in their places could draw no salaries without permission of the Senate? The consequence would be that either the President must conform to the wishes of a dominant faction in the Senate, however radical or revolutionary, or the machinery of the government would come to a dead lock.

The constitution, the principles and the forms of our government, all of which operated so admirably, suffered a severe strain during the gigantic war we have just passed through; but they are in greater danger now. We have, indeed, fallen upon evil days. At a time when we need the highest order of statesmanship, not only to restore peace and harmony and to repair the damages of the war, but to preserve the spirit and letter of our institutions, we find the halls of Congress filled with shallow, superficial theorists, mere political partisans, and those crazy to make the most sweeping and dangerous changes. We have had statesmen who were the admiration of the country and the world and patriots who could sacrifice personal or party considerations for the good of the country; but where shall we find them now? There are few, and the voice of those few is not heard amidst the clamor of faction. The radical majority in the present Congress appear ready to sacrifice everything that is good in the government, to remodel the splendid structure or to launch us on a troubled sea in another and an unsafe ship; to do all this and more for selfish party purposes and to perpetuate its power. If it were not for our conservative and firm President our condition would be more dangerous. He stands as a breakwater against the surging faction. Our only hope is in him and in the common sense of the people when the issue shall be put fairly before them at the next elections. In the meantime we trust that those amendments changing the power over appointments, and the hundred and one proposed amendments to the constitution, with all the other radical measures for subverting our excellent government, may be knocked on the head or be held in abeyance till the people can speak through the ballot-box.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE REVIVED UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Our correspondence from all parts of the Southern country continues to furnish us with illustrations in regard to the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau anything but creditable to that radical institution. A gentleman in this city, conversant with the mode in which the business of the Bureau is managed, and also practically familiar with the tone of popular sentiment in the South, presents some views on the subject, in a communication we publish to-day, which are eminently deserving the attention of candid readers. This Bureau, from all the intelligence we can glean, appears to be nothing more nor less than a revival of the odious inter-State slave system, and the huge monopoly by government employees of the profits arising therefrom. It is hateful to both whites and blacks; to the former for the reason that it maintains a military tyranny which is a source of continual irritation to all parties, and